OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1746. [N°. 176.]

Printed by H. MORGAN, at Mr. PURSER's, in *Red-Lion-Court*, *Fleetstreet*.

Tho' the following Letter was wrote in the Year 1673, *yet it is, perhaps, as applicable* now *as it was* then.

Dear COUSIN,

GOING Yesterday to your Father's House, partly to see him, but chiefly to learn what he heard from you, and what News was lately from the Fleet, he told me you were in Health, the Fleet ready to sail, and then shewed me a Letter he was just ready to send you, wherein, among other Things, I found these Words:

Have a Care of yourself, be not fool-hardy by venturing too far into the Fight; there are Ships enough to beat the Dutch *without yours, and Captains enough in the Fleet who will prudently shew you the Way to keep farthest off when Danger is nigheſt, and then you need not fear the Aſperſion of a Coward, as long as you have good Company: Therefore, I say again, be wiſely cautious, for your Death would certainly break the Heart of my Daughter, and bring my grey Hairs with Sorrow to the Grave.*

I had scarce Patience to read out so much without tearing the Letter in a thousand Pieces, and I could not forbear such Language as did but ill agree with the Friendship betwixt us: If you are, said I, so mighty fond of your Son, send for him home presently, and let him run no other Danger than what he may meet with in a *London* Tavern, or Bawdy-House; when he has a Mind to fight, let Bowls be his *Bullets*, and broad Oaths and Curses his *Gunpowder*: At other Times, let him have nothing else to do but treat his *Wife*, or, as the Fashion is, his *Wench*, at the Playhouse, *Hide-Park*, or *Spring-Garden*. As soon as I had vented my Passion, and grew calm, I so far convinc'd your Father of his Fault, that himself burnt his Letter, and desired me to write one more suitable to my own Inclination.

According to that little Notice I have taken of Sea-Matters, I think our Captains in general, and you among the rest, rather need a Spur than a Curb when you are going to fight; and therefore, quite contrary to the former Advice, I will set before your Eyes the Justice and the Danger that attends a cowardly Commander.

First, He *robs* the King and Kingdom, not only of the Money himself receives, but likewise so much as the whole Charge of the Ship with Provisions and Wages amounts to, by rendering the same of no Use, just when it should do the King Service. He *murders* all those gallant Men, who are slain by the Enemy, and *loses* those Ships, which fall into their Hands for Want of being well seconded. He *betrays* his own Party to the Enemy by keeping back the expected Assistance; and the weakening of us and the helping of them is all one: Nay, as if he had receiv'd a Bribe to do Mischief, he fires both over and into the Ships of his Friends; so helping both Ways to bring them to Ruin, he compleats in himself the Character of a *Traitor*. By these Means it is our Battles are lost, or, at best, so *balanc'd* when they might have been won, that after a Fight the Enemy sooner than we *are in a Condition of disputing the Victory*. No *common Highway Robber is half so great a Rogue as that Officer, who takes Wages, and does not fight bravely, when there is an Occasion.*

Secondly, As he largely contributes to the Loss of the Battle, so *he hazards* doubly his own Loss; for it is observable, (I am sure in *Land Fights*) that where one is killed standing stiffly his Ground, five are destroy'd in the running away; and I am told, in your *Sea Fights* too, you lose most Men when you fight at greatest Distance from the Enemy: But then, besides the Danger of the Enemy, the *Coward* has more Reason to be afraid of his Friends, they being likely to hate him the most who before had the best Esteem of him; *and a Gallows may easily catch him at home whom a Bullet abroad could not reach*: So that to him may well be applied our Saviour's Saying, *He that will save his Life will lose it.*

Thirdly, His Fear impeaches the divine Providence, which chiefly glories to excite itself in Times and Places of most imminent Hazard: I know some valiant Men who have come off unwounded from the Heat of, at least, twenty Battles; God oft times makes those Places safest where we apprehend most Danger, and those most dangerous we think most secure. Thus, my dear Cousin! you see a *Coward with a Commission* is neither a good Subject, a good Christian, nor a good or wise Man in any Sense, but must be of Necessity a *Traitor* to the King, a *Thief* to his Country, a *Murderer* to his Party, and, consequently, detested of God and Man. Consult, therefore, your own Heart, and if Fear dwell at Bottom, do not cozen any longer the King's Expectations; least, by staying another Battle, you let all the World be witness of that Shame which yet may be easily hid: You may find fair Excuses enough to lay down your Commission, and the Prince can find Men enough to take it up, *who better deserve it*. But, if you will stay and fight, resolve to fight bravely, so as you may do Service to the King, and gain yourself lasting Reputation.

If there have happened any *Disgust* between you and any other Commander in the Fleet, either for Wrongs really received, or supposed, because he being a Man of less Desert is preferred and advanced before you, consider that a Faction of the Parts tends fairly to the Ruin of the Whole, and that your Safety and Success does chiefly depend on your Unity and a right Understanding: If, therefore, you would be thought faithful to the King, if you would not be found false to your Country, let all private Quarrels die, or, at least, sleep, till the public ones are decided.

In the mean Time, assist one another by all Manner of kind Offices, as often as it lies in your Power: Let the Enemy only feel the Effects of your Indignation, and make it appear by the Greatness of your Actions, that you are the *Man of most Merit.*

Where *Duty* bids go, never *stay* for the Example of any other; but rather strive all you can to make yourself their Example. In a good Cause, God prospers best the bold Adventurer: Let gallant Resolution lead the Van, and glorious Victory shall bring up the Rear.——

Sheerness, July 16, 1673. *Adieu.*

Memorial or Heads of Proposals drawn up by the Inhabitants of the Spanish Netherlands, and communicated to the States of Holland about the Close of the Year 1709, *shewing how advantageous it would be to all Europe, if the Ten Provinces were constituted an independant Republick, as well as the Seven United Provinces.*

Translated out of the original Flemish.

THE Low-Countries, for several Ages, have been coveted by several neighbouring Potentates, and have occasioned the longest and most bloody Wars that ever broke forth in Europe. The Situation of its Provinces, the Fruitfulness of the Soil, the Strength of some of its Places, and the Valour of its Inhabitants, have made it the Theatre of a perpetual War, which has caused the Desolation and Ruin of several Provinces of Germany and France.

Pretensions. Whether Gelder, [illegible] of the Dukes of Austria and France; [illegible] World, that the Power of Princes always furnishes them with Claims of Jurisdiction over their weak Neighbours, which their Flatterers and Courtiers represent to them as so many unquestionable Titles. However, it will be no difficult Undertaking to make it appear, that the Low-Countries were heretofore free States, and had no Dependance upon these great Monarchies, which for some Ages, have been possessed of them rather by Usurpation than any lawful Right: And, in case the Pretensions of the House of Austria were quashed, those of France would not appear to be more valid, in regard that the Right of the latter is only grounded on Alliances with the same House.

But, forasmuch as the Reasons alledged on both Sides are well known to those that are ever so little versed in the History of Europe, more especially in that of the Low-Countries, it may be sufficient to observe, that the Contest about the Succession to the Monarchy of Spain has raised the present dreadful War, and that simple Reasons of State have engaged the Empire, England, and Holland, in the fatal Quarrel, only with Intention to prevent the vast Spanish Monarchy from devolving to the House of France: Neither can any be ignorant that the same political Reasons have induced France to hinder the growing Power of the House of Austria.

Now, since it is judged absolutely necessary, for the Benefit and Tranquility of Europe, to set Bounds to the Growth of these two potent Houses, it is certain, that all the Princes have equally an Interest that the Low-Countries, called the Spanish Netherlands, should not be annexed to the Crown of France, nor to that of Austria, who would be in a Condition to disturb the Peace of the neighbouring States whenever they should think fit: Again, if these Countries are left in the Possession of the Crown of Spain, several Pretences will be continually made Use of to stir up a War in the Empire and Holland, in [illegible] England will be insensibly involved.

Therefore it is expedient, conformable to the [illegible] Interest of all those who are for maintaining the [illegible] Europe, that the Spanish Netherlands should be re[illegible] their former Liberty. The French would by no [illegible] allow, that this Country should be incorporated [illegible] large Dominions the House of Austria is already [illegible]

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of; on the other Side, the Emperor, the Empire, Holland, and England, will never ſuffer the ſame Country to be united to the Crown of France, ſince this Jealouſy is the principal Cauſe that ſo great a Number of Potentates have taken up Arms, and entered into Leagues againſt the latter. The Hollanders demand a Barrier between their Country and France: All theſe Sovereign Princes in general, and every one of them in particular, are deſirous of nothing ſo much as Peace. Nevertheleſs this Peace cannot, nor ought not to be made, but by diſmembering the Spaniſh Monarchy. The common Intereſts of the Nations engaged in the preſent War, and that of thoſe that are neuter, will not allow that this vaſt Monarchy ſhould be any longer preſerved entire, either in Favour of a Prince of Auſtria, or of one of France.

And farther it is obſervable, that Spain receives no Benefit by the Low-Countries, being at too great a Diſtance to have any Succours ſent from thence upon any emergent Occaſion: Provinces ſo remote as ours are, can only ſerve to make a Diverſion to the Arms of the Enemies of Spain, and draw the Heat of the War to ourſelves to the Detriment of the Territories ſituated on the Rhine, the Maeſe, and the Moſelle. Have not the Wars of the Low-Countries ſtirred up thoſe of Alſatia and Lorrain, which have gained Part of Champaign and Picardy, and laid waſte the Electorates Palatine, Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, with the Circles of the Empire that border upon the Rhine?

To prevent the Train of Calamities, which muſt unavoidably befal Europe as long as the Low-Countries depend on the Crown of Spain, or when they ſhall become the Inheritance of one of the two powerful Houſes that have for a long Time ſhared this conſiderable Part of the World, 'tis requiſite to model it into a Form of a Catholic Commonwealth, which being united to the Proteſtant Republick of Holland, will maintain Europe in a perpetual Peace, take away the Jealouſy of thoſe who would not endure to ſee theſe fine Provinces fall into the Hands of their Rivals, and likewiſe diſperſe the Fears of the Engliſh and Hollanders, who would not any longer have Occaſion to demand Boundaries of France, nor ſuſpect the Growth of the Houſe of Auſtria, or the Lower Rhine.

Theſe two Republicks, that is to ſay, the Catholick and the Proteſtant, ſhould be united and aſſociated together, notwithſtanding the Diverſity of Religion, much after the ſame Manner as the Catholick and the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland now are: Then all the Princes and neighbouring States, even the Houſe of Auſtria and France, the Crowns of England and Pruſſia, and all the other Potentates of Europ, would enter into an Alliance with this Commonwealth, by which means the Ballance of thoſe Parts will be kept even; a Thing ſo much wiſhed for by all thoſe Princes and States who have no other View than to govern their Dominions peaceably, and let their Subjects live in perfect Tranquility. The private Conferences held at Bruſſels a few Days after the Battle, which was fought in our Neighbourhood, May 23, to the Defeat of the Army of the two Crowns. It was alſo drawn up in this Form, and ſent to ſome Perſons of Quality in Holland, to be there examined.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Sept. 3. The Empreſs Queen being again with Child, her Pregnancy has been declared at Court. The Empreſs has appointed Count Caunitz to be her Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of Breda, but 'tis thought his ill Health will not permit him to accept of it. There is a Talk of forming another Army in Italy. We learn by a Courier from Conſtantinople, that the Porte has acknowledged the Emperor, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of the Count de Caſtellane; and that the Grand Vizir has been depoſed, and the Kiaja appointed to ſucceed him.

Berlin, Sept. 10. Mr. Villers, Miniſter from the King of Great Britain, ſet out the 7th Inſtant for England.

ITALY.

Pavia, Auguſt 30. According to the laſt Advices from the Army, the Deſertion is ſo great among the Enemy, that in one Day 200 Men came over at once, and arriv'd at the Camp in two Companies, marching in very good Order, and commanded by Subaltern Officers. It's alſo aſſur'd, that the Trouble and Dejection is ſo general in the Enemy's Army, that the Officers don't give themſelves the Trouble to ſtop thoſe that they catch in the Fact. Since General Brown has advanced into the State of Genoa, he has publiſh'd an Order of the Emperor, which preſcribes to Marquiſſes and other Vaſſals who are poſſeſſed of Fiefs of the Empire, ſituated in the Territory of that Republick, how they are to behave, and what will be required of them in the preſent Conjuncture, upon Pain of having their Fiefs confiſcated if they Act contrary thereto. As the King is marching with all the Infantry of his Army to prevent the Retreat of the Enemy by the Weſt River, it's aſſur'd that the Town of Final has already appointed four Deputies to carry the Keys to his Majeſty, and beſeech him to receive their Homage.

Pavia, Aug. 31. As the Cavalry can be of no Service in the Territory of Genoa, and the Infantry of the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Army being thought ſufficient to continue the Operations, part of the Cavalry is ſent towards the Modenois: In all Likelihood, that Cavalry will not ſtay long in the Modenois, it being deſtin'd to make Part of the Body of Troops, which is to be ſent back thro' the Eccleſiaſtic State towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Imperialiſts are advancing into the State of Genoa in five Columns, every one of which takes a different Rout, viz. That of Gavi, Voltaggio, Serravalla, Torriglia, and Sarzana. The Column which marches towards Sarzana, will be join'd by the Troops of Tuſcany. We have receiv'd Advice, that Gavi has capitulated, and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of a 1000 Men, are made Priſoners of War. It's ſaid, the Imperial Troops have already demanded five Millions in the Territories of Genoa.

The King of Sardinia having inform'd the Engliſh Commodore of the Opperations of the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Army, the Commodore, in order to aſſiſt him as much as lies in his Power, return'd the 23d Inſtant before the Port of Baſtia, with four Men of War, three Bomb-Veſſels, and three Fire Ships. He propoſes to employ them againſt that Port, whilſt the Attack which he makes by Sea will be ſeconded by a Body of 4 or 5000 Corſicans, who block up the Place by Land; and in order to ſucceed in this Expedition, the Baron de Neuhoff, who has been here ſome Months, and who has a conſiderable Party in the Iſland of Corſica, is return'd thither. The Attack upon Baſtia from the Sea was to have begun Yeſterday, ſo that we expect ſoon to hear ſome Account of it.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept 5. They write from Breſt, that a little Squadron of three Men of War is equipping there, and that the Fleet of Duke d'Anville is arriv'd at the Iſland of St. Domingo. From other Parts we have Advice, that he has taken Placentia in Newfoundland by Surprize, which we look upon here as an Equivalent for Cape Breton. No other Circumſtances are told of this Affair, than that twenty Ships juſt built, and ready to be launch'd, make a Part of this Conqueſt.

Paris, Sept 9. On the 6th the King's Guards return'd hither from Flanders, and Yeſterday Noon arriv'd from thence the Company of grey Muſqueteers, and Tomorrow the King's Baggage is expected. The Duke d'Heuſcar has complain'd to the Court of the falſe Reports which have been ſpread abroad, that the King his Maſter had enter'd into an Accommodation with the King of Sardinia, and he renew'd on that Occaſion the Aſſurances of the inviolable Fidelity of his Catholick Majeſty to his Engagements. It's pretended, that by Reaſon of the Difficulty of [illegible] at the Conferences of Breda, and of the exceſſive Price demanded for what are to had, theſe Miniſters have repreſented, that it would be more advantageous to every Body that theſe Conferences ſhould be held at Paris. Advices from Italy ſay, that the Infant Don Philip was ready to ſet out from thence for Madrid with two Galleys; that Marſhal Maillebois was retiring with his Troops towards the County of Nice; and that the King of Sardinia was endeavouring to cut him off. Advices from Spain, ſay, that the King of Portugal has made his Catholick Majeſty a Preſent of a rich Crown ſet with Diamonds.

The Situation that Affairs in Scotland were in ſince the Battle of Culloden, leaving Prince *Edward Stuart* no hopes of Succeſs, he at length determin'd to return to *France*. Capt. Du Mont, Commander of a Privateer, which was a prime Sailor, cruiz'd ſome time upon the Eaſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, where he took Prince *Edward* on board, and ſail'd for Flanders, where he arriv'd, after having eſcap'd ſeveral Engliſh Men of War and Privateers that gave Chace to him. He alſo brought over ſeveral Scotch and Iriſh Lords who ſerv'd in this Expedition. The exceſſive Fatigues which Prince *Edward* underwent, have occaſioned a very bad State of Health, but he is ſomewhat better than he was upon his landing. As ſoon as Advice was received of his coming on Shore at Blanckenberg, a Courier was ſent to Rome with Advice of it.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Bruſſels, Sept. 12. Namur was inveſted the 6th inſtant, upon the Left of the Meuſe; and they have been at Work ever ſince, in order to inveſt it on the other Side. Yeſterday the heavy Artillery, with the Powder and Ball which is to be employ'd at the Siege of that Place, was ſent from hence. The 15th is the Day fix'd upon for opening the Trenches.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Sept. 15. Tho' we were in Hopes that the Conferences would ſoon be open'd at Breda, the Day is not yet fix'd. This Delay is in Part attributed to the Anſwers which are expected from two Courts eſſentially intereſted in bringing about a Peace not being made, and to ſome Difficulties ariſing upon the Propoſition for a proviſional Suſpenſion of Arms. The Marquis de Puyzieux is ſtill at Antwerp, and the Earl of Sandwich, will remain here till the Time is fix'd for opening the Conferences.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1. Friday laſt in the Afternoon, three Troops of Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons landed from Kinhorn at Leith, whence next Morning they proceeded for Dunſe, where their Horſes are grazing, and this Morning other three Troops of the ſaid Regiment the ſame Route. They brought into Aberdeen about 12 Cart Load of Arms, which the Rebels who ſubmitted, brought in to them, as they were canton'd along the Buchan Coaſt.

Monday about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Captain M'Donald, a Brother of Kinloch Moidart, and an Italian, who is called an Ambaſſador, were brought from Glaſgow to this Place in a Chaiſe, eſcorted by a Serjeant and 12 Men of the Scots Fuziliers; the former was committed to the Caſtle, the latter to the Priſon of the City.

They write from Sterling, that they are much ſurprized there at the Eſcape of one Charles Browne, a notorious Houſebreaker and Thief, who being indicted at the Circuit-Court for thoſe Crimes in May laſt, conſented to go into voluntary Baniſhment rather than abide a Trial. He had before this broke 14 Pair of ſtrong Iron Shackles with which he had been Handcuffed; ſo that to ſecure him till he could be tranſported, they cauſed a kind of Wooden Cage to be made for him, in which he was ſtapled down to the Ground in the deepeſt Dungeon in their Tolbooth, or common Goal; notwithſtanding which, in the Night between the 20th and 21ſt of laſt Month, he found Means to free himſelf from the ſaid Box, to get rid of his Irons, to wrench out the Bars in the only Window in the Dungeon, and to get clear off, and a Reward is offered for apprehending him again.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4. Friday laſt Field-Marſhal Earl of Stair arrived in perfect Health at his Seat in Galway.

Tueſday laſt Mr. Alexander Lockhart, Advocate, ſet out from this Place for Carliſle, where he is to be Council for ſuch of the Rebel Priſoners, who chooſe to ſtand upon their Defence. And Yeſterday Mr. James Ferguſſon of Pitford, Advocate, ſet out thither on the ſame Errand.

That Afternoon a conſiderable Corps of recovered Soldiers of Price's Regiment, came into this Town from the North, were Things are as peacable as can be expected, after ſuch a general Confuſion.

Yeſterday a Detachment from Brigadier General Houghton's Regiment arrived here from Fort-William, in order to convoy the Money for Payment of the Forces there, and are to march directly back for that Fort.

That Day about 10 o'Clock Forenoon, his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in Scotland, &c. went up to review the Caſtle, where he was ſaluted with a Diſcharge of the Artillery from the Baſtions, diſplaying of the Flag, and every other Mark of Eſteem due to his Character; and about 12, as he returned, a Round from the Cannon was repeated.

Yeſterday Morning, 25 fine covered Waggons, the neateſt that have been ſeen here, were carried to the Caſtle from Leith.

From Inverneſs, that the Troops there are kept under ſtrict Diſcipline, and that all Vagrants, and Strangers, who cannot give an Account of themſelves, are taken up and confined.

Brigadier Skelton commands now at Perth, in Place of Brigadier Mordaunt, as doth Lord George Sackville at Dundee.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtol, Sept. 6. Some Days ago arrived here from Topſham, eight of the Trial Privateer's Men, who had eſcap'd out of a Priſon at Rochelle by the Help of a Rope, by which they let themſelves down the Caſtle Wall, and making directly to a Sloop's Boat near the Shore, got all in, and rowed to a Sloop a little down the Road, which had ſix Frenchmen on board, boldly boarded her with only their Knives, drove the Frenchmen between Decks, cut her Cables, hoiſted Sail, and having put the ſix Frenchmen on board the Boat put out directly to Sea, and meeting firſt with a Dutchman who gave them a Chard to ſteer by, and afterwards with a Topſham Veſſel, they at length brought the Ship into Topſham, which is about 100 Tons, with 250 Caſks of Flower on board, where ſhe was ſeiz'd by the King's Officers, till the Pleaſure of the Lords of the Admiralty ſhall be known. By the Mouth of one of theſe Perſons we learn, that had they had more Strength, their Intention was to have boarded and cut out a 300 Ton Martinico Ship which lay in the Road, but for Want of that, reſted themſelves contented with carrying off the Sloop.

Newcaſtle, Sept. 6. On Tueſday laſt two light Colliers were chaſed for ſome Hours, coming over the Well, by two Privateers, the one a large Ship of 20 or 30 Guns, the other a Dogger; but the Wind blowing hard, and the Night coming on, they happily eſcaped them.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, Auguſt 26.

" General Campbell is here, diſcharging the Argyleſhire Levies, who for the moſt Part are diſpoſed to return to their Labour. The Priſoners of any Note taken by them are ſent, ſome to England, and ſome to Fort Auguſtus. A few of them that ſubmitted are ſtill here waiting their

Fate: Theſe publickly declare, that had others uſed their Countrymen as the General did, there would not be one Rebel in Arms in all the Highlands."

It is enacted in the Act for more effectual diſarming the Highlands of Scotland, and for reſtraining the Uſe of the Highland Dreſs, viz. That no Peers of this Realm, nor Members of Parliament, nor Perſons allowed to carry Arms, by an Act in the firſt Year of King George I. be liable by this Act to deliver up their Arms; nor ſhall this Act extend to Perſons authorized by the King to wear Arms.—That from and after the firſt of Auguſt 1747, none but Officers and Soldiers wear the Highland Cloaths, viz. the Plaid, Philebeg, or little Kilt, Trouze, Shoulder-Belts, or any Part of that Garb; and that no Tartan, or Party-colour'd Plaid or Stuff, be uſed for Great Coats, or for upper Coats; and that every Perſon ſo offending ſhall be impriſon'd, without Bail, ſix Months, and no longer; and upon Conviction for a ſecond Offence, ſhall be tranſported for ſeven Years.

Glouceſter, Sept. 6. This Week was committed to our Caſtle (on Suſpicion of murdering his Wife) Daniel Clarke, a Miller near Painſwick.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Venice, Aug. 24. *N. S.* Yeſterday the Earl of Holderneſs, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador to this Republic, ſet out from hence on his Return to England. All the latter Accounts from the Armies agree, that Don Philip was not in the Action of the 16th inſtant, but being eſcorted by a large Body of Cavalry, had continued his March with all Diligence to the Stradella, which he reach'd without meeting any Oppoſition.

Bern, Aug. 27. *N. S.* By Advices from Italy we hear, that the Marquis de la Mina has taken upon him the Command of the Spaniſh Army: That M. de Gages and M. Caſtellar were recall'd; and that the Marquis de la Enſenade was placed at the Head of Affairs in Spain.

Whitehall, Sept. 9. The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland to be Colonel,

The Right Hon. Robert Lord Sutton to be Lieutenant-Colonel,

Evelin Chadwicke, Eſq; to be Major.

James Otway, Charles Hatt, and Joſeph Hall, Eſqrs; to be Captains,

William Kirk, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Captain,

John Litchfield, Charles Melliſh, Nicholas Kirke, Thomas Smith, and George Brown, Lieutenants,

William Hat, Thomas Kirton, William Padgett, Cornets, of a Regiment of Dragoons, to be forthwith raiſed for his Majeſty's Service.

Whitehall, Sept. 9. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Timothy Carr, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to his Majeſty's own Regiment of Horſe, commanded by Sir Philip Honeywood, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majeſty's Horſe Forces.

William Thompſon, Eſq; to be Major,

James Warton and John Turner, Eſqrs. to be Captains,

Charles Collier, Gent. to be Lieutenant. And

John Arnold, Gent. to be Cornet in the ſaid Regiment.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Mark Anthony Saurin, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to his Majeſty's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Henry Hawley, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Thurſday Night 'twas reported, that an Expreſs was arrived at the Chevalier d'Oſorio's, with an Account that the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Troops had come up with the French Army, conſiſting of 8000 Men, under Marſhal Maillebois, in the Valley of Borghetto, and had entirely defeated them, the greateſt Part of whom were either killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners; among the latter is, it's ſaid, the Marſhal Maillebois, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction: After which, his Sardinian Majeſty detached ſix Regiments of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe to take Poſſeſſion of the City of Genoa.

By private Letters received from the Hague by Thurſday's Mails we learn, that the French having very much weakened their Army by the inveſting Namur, the Allies taking the Advantage of it, had repaſs'd the Meuſe, and that the French were flying before them with the utmoſt Precipitation.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that 30,000 Auſtrians are going to march towards Luxembourg, where they will be joined by 15 or 20,000 more; and that thoſe Troops, which will be commanded by Marſhal Bathiani, are to make a Diverſion by penetrating into Lorrain.

His Spaniſh Majeſty is ſaid to have order'd all the Men of War, in the ſeveral Ports of his Monarchy to be diſarm'd; and his Father-in-law, the King of Portugal, has made him a Preſent of a very rich Crown ſet with Diamonds.

We learn by Letters from Sweden, that Lord Ogilvie, and the other Scotch Officers who arriv'd from Norway at Gottenburgh, embark'd there on board a Ship, which immediately ſail'd for Dunkirk,

To CODRUS *the* GREAT, *on his Verſes, publiſh'd in the* London Courant, *occaſion'd by the* TRIUMPHANT *Return of his Royal Highneſs from* Scotland.

WHILE *Codrus* ſings the Youth in gilded Car,
Returning, glorious, from inteſtine War,
Pond'ring he ſits, high in his airy Garret,
And many a Coach creates, and many a Chariot;
Imaginary Crowds he draws around,
Imaginary Ecchoes now reſound:
But, ah! miſtaken in his fond Deſign,
(Too haſty to compoſe each fragil Line)
The Hero ſcorns, by outward Show, to raiſe
His future Glory, or his future Praiſe;
Unſeen he comes, unknown in ſilent State,
No armed Legions 'round his Chariot wait,
Modeſt, evades the loud Plebeian Throng,
And baulks, alas! poor *Codrus* and his Song.

July 29. CODRUS *the* Leſs.

On Monday next his Grace the Duke of Kingſton's Regiment, who behav'd ſo well at the Battle of Culloden, will be diſbanded; but his Royal Highneſs the Duke, for their Bravery, has offer'd to receive all thoſe who are willing to enter into his new Regiment of Dragoons; and thoſe that refuſe will be handſomely gratify'd.

It is certain that there is an Embargo laid on the Exportation of Beef and Pork from Ireland; an Expreſs having been diſpatch'd ſome Days ago for that Purpoſe.

Monday Night laſt one Moon, a labouring Man, was attack'd between Kenſington Gravel Pits and Bay's Water, by two Footpads, who robb'd him of his Hat and 9 s. and made off undiſcover'd.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening ſeveral Perſons were robb'd in Bow-Road, by two Fellows, who wore black Maſks, but behav'd very civil to thoſe they got any Booty from.

Tueſday a further Reprieve for Six Weeks came from the Duke of Newcaſtle's Office, to the New Jail in Southwark, for John Saunderſon, William Battragh, Charles Deacon, James Wilding, Chriſtopher Taylor, Thomas Furnival, Alexander Abernethy, James Gadd, and Alexander M'Gruther, who were to have ſuffer'd on Wedneſday laſt at Kennington Common, for High Treaſon.

Tueſday died in the New Jail, Southwark, Alexander M'Gruther, the younger, Lieutenant in Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment.—A Bill was found againſt him for High Treaſon. He was a great Favourite of the Pretender.

Sir James Kinloch, one of the Rebel Priſoners in the New Jail, is perfectly recovered of his late Illneſs.

Tueſday in the Afternoon, a Labourer fell from the Top of a Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, and by the Fall broke his Leg, and fractur'd his Skill in ſuch a Manner that he died in a few Minutes.

A few Days ago died in Newgate, Alice Donaldſon, who was to have been tried for ſtarving her Niece to Death.

Early Wedneſday Morning two Battalions, out of the Second and Third Regiments of Foot-Guards, conſiſting of about 2000 Men, met on Great Tower-hill, from whence they march'd (with Muſic before ſeveral of the Companies) to the King's Stairs on Tower-Wharf, where they embark'd. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was preſent at their going aboard, and ſpoke to every Man as they paſs'd by him, with the greateſt Freedom, ordering, with his uſual Generoſity, a conſiderable Sum of Money to be diſtributed amongſt them. It was obſervable, that there never was ſeen ſo many florid Countenances at any Embarkation before, every Man appearing greatly pleaſed. They ſail'd off with repeated Huzza's, of *Long live King* GEORGE, *and all the Royal Family.*

Major-General Fuller is to have the Command of the Forces, till he joins Lieutenant-General St. Clair, who will then take on him the Command in Chief according to his Rank in the Army.

By an Expreſs from Plymouth of the 8th inſtant we have Advice, that his Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Admiral Leſtock, remained ſtill in the Sound off that Port.

Letters from Plymouth give an Account, that Admiral Anſon, with ten Sail of Men of War, was gone from that Port, without taking any of the Shipping that lies there, under his Convoy. The ſame Letters ſay, that the Norfolk Indiaman parted from her Cables in a hard Gale, but was towed back again by the Men of War's Boats, &c. without receiving any Damage.

Letters from Leghorn ſay, that an Engliſh Privateer had run a Genoeſe Ship on Shore on the Coaſt of the Iſland of Corſica, which had 20,000 Sequins on board, for paying the Garriſons of the Republic in that Iſland.

The St. Clair, from St. Domingo, is taken by his Majeſty's Ship the South-Sea-Caſtle, and carried into Liſbon.

The Endeavour, Kipping, from Jamaica for Briſtol, is taken and carried into St. Maloe's.

The St. Domingo Fleet, which lately put in at Corunna, having on board Treaſure to a very great Value, are all ſafely arrived at Breſt, under the Convoy of four large French Men of War.

The Shoreham's Revenge, Capt. May, is arrived off Dover, from a Cruize; who left the Leoſtoff Privateer, Capt. Fielding, ſome Time ago, cruizing in Latitude 40, who had been engaged in a running Fight for ſeveral Days, after a French Man of War, which at laſt got off, as the Revenge could never come up to the Leoſtoff's Aſſiſtance.

The Mary, Bird, from London to Madeira and Newfoundland, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Morlaix.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Sept. 7.

"Two Days ago ſix People were ſailing from Cowes to Leith in a Paſſage-Boat, which was unfortunately overſet, and all were drown'd.

There have been docked this Spring Tide, the Prince Frederick, the Hampton-Court, and the Namur, and are fitting for the Sea with all Expedition."

BANKRUPT.

John Dee, late of Caſtlemoreton, in Worceſterſhire, Carpenter, Dealer, and Chapman.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, various Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirit and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fem'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A FEW Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, this, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifference or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up, and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon aſking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it*

by the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them. In Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Botches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And, by thus cleansing the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them; insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they effectually and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and clean the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, *that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumptions which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they must assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr.* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning, and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His House faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of *former* Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cause soever,*

And also of IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occasion'd, or of ever so long Standing,*

The Famous and Inestimable PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, rich st, and most powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Barrenness in Women, and Impotency in Men in the Universe, and which at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling, opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition, banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurable Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living or otherwise, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been made safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

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The most Delightful and Fragrant TINCTURE for the BREATH, TEETH and GUMS.

AT once using makes the BREATH most charmingly fine, sweet and pleasant, the TEETH perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the most certain Cure for the Scurvy in the GUMS in the World.

It infallibly preserves the Breath, Teeth, and Gums, in their utmost Beauty and Perfection, if they are no ways disorder'd, and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects; for the same Minute it is used, it makes the most offensive Breath smell incomparably fine and charming, and in a short Time so effectually cures that a disagreeable Breath will never return.

It instantly makes the blackest and most foul Teeth extreamly white, and delicately beautiful; infallibly preserves them from decaying and those a little decay'd, from becoming worse; absolutely stops the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever so inveterate, causing the Flesh to grow up to the Teeth again, when almost eaten quite away; and assuredly fastens loose Teeth to Admiration. It is to be used but a few Drops at a Time, is exceeding pleasant, and leaves a very grateful and delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for most delightfully performing and quickly curing an ill-scented Breath; for immediately making the blackest Teeth most excellently white, certainly fastening them when loose, effectually preserving them from rotting or decaying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the Gums, it has not its Equal in the Universe, as all the Quality and principal Gentry who use it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, or *never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of fresh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obstinate soever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progress, and entirely, and as it were, instantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poisonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanses off the Running, and heals and strengthens the Parts, sensibly and firmly, without the too common Consequences of leaving either Foulness, Gleeting, or Weakness behind. This it does in a Way so regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Dose, each Time, so small and pleasant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nicest Persons are as well surprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Constitution, hinders no Business, nor gives the least Suspicion to the nearest Relation.

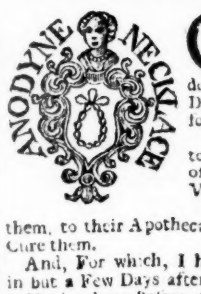
In a very small Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and those more severe, according to their several Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Physick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more safely, or more speedily, for it is so compleatly adapted to every Circumstance of the Infection, and so fully answers the several Intentions of curing, that it is impossible it should once fail.

But no more need to be said of it, for it will recommend it self, insomuch that no Person will ever after seek for Cure himself, or advise his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aboveaid and left (sealed up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal-Exchange; where it may be had by any Messenger, asking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

EASY Remedy, for TWO Cases.



OF Which, The late Dr Daniel Turner, (of the College of Physicians of London) In his Treatise on the Venereal Distemper, Page 73, Edit. 5. Says as follows:

For Persons, Whom, I would not Put to CHARGES, for their Cure, of either of the TWO Perplexing Cases, of the Venereal Distemper, or a GLEET.

I have Wrote Numbers of Bills for them, to their Apothecaries, of One Little EASY Thing, to Cure them.

And, For which, I have Received Abundance of Thanks, in but a Few Days after they had Had it,

Having been Before, from One Dr to Another, for Months, Harrassed with Medicines, to no Purpose,

Whereas, This Thing, Presently Cured them, At Once.

With it, I very Lately Cured a Poorish Man, who had Spent almost All he had, for Four Months, amongst Doctors,

And, indeed, I have often Wondered, that so Few of Our Writers, have Taken Notice of this Noble Remedy,

There not being ANOTHER such a Remedy, to Compare with it, in the World Again, for these Disorders

Insomuch that Those, who Know it, will Find it Do More, in ONE Day, than Other Remedies, in a Month.

So that, These Persons, who may be ALREADY UNDER CURE, if they have a Mind to Exchange a LONG Cure, for a Short One, and Tedious Medicines, for an EASY One, with the SAVING of CHARGES,

They may Lay By all their Other Physick, they may have from their Doctor, and Cure Themselves Easier with This.

ONE of the Above Apothecaries (keeping the Bill upon his File) constantly made Use of it, to Numbers of People, in Very BAD Venereal, and GLEET Cases.

And with such Success, that (As it Never Falled him) he Got a Podigious Deal of Money, as well as Credit, by it.

It may be carried in the Patient's Pocket, & Cures, so very EASILY, that No Manner of Living of the Person, can Betray them to be Under such Circumstances, to the Nearest Friend, they Converse with.

For Such Persons then, Already UNDER CURE,

And, Who are Actually Using Any Venereal, or GLEET Remedies, from any Doctor whatever,

And, May be Desirous to Know What this Remedy Is, to Make it, themselves, and so SAVE CHARGES.

The Prescription of it, Which is of Only FOUR Little Easy Things (Always to be had) & Put Together for Use, in Two Minutes Time, with Printed Directions Along with it, How a Person shall not Mistake their Case, & so Delay their Cure, Desirous (as Most are) to

Put off the EVIL DAY.

Is (to let it be Known) GIVEN here GRATIS.

(And it will be very READILY *Given*)

To All Persons, RICH and POOR, that will but step into the Shop, and Only Ask for it, By the Name of

The EASY Remedy.

In LONG-ACRE,

At Mr. BURCHELL's, The Sign of the

Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE,

For Children's TEETH, and Case of Knives, Cutler and Great Toyshop, Next Drury-Lane, ——LONDON. And, Glad they will Afterwards be, They Ask'd for it.

Where, Are Also GIVEN GRATIS,

TWO HUNDRED Years *Travels*, Of A SHILLING.

And, The Easy Prescriptions, For the Immediate Cures, Of A COUGH, a Cold, Shortness of Breath, An AGUE, and The ITCH.

LONDON: Printed by H. MORGAN, at Mr. *Purser*'s, in *Red-Lion Court*, *Fleet-street*. Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.